

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.
BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY

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THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

THIS PAPER RECEIVES THE COMBINED TELEGRAPHIC-NEWS SERVICE OF THE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS AND THE UNITED PRESS.

THE NEW REGISTRATION.

The objection to having a new registration of the voters of this city during this campaign is that the Democrats are more apt to lose than gain strength by it. There is no denying the fact that some Democrats are now either very lukewarm, or positively indifferent to the success of our ticket. As things now stand, even up to the closing of the polls, we might hope to raise these brethren to their party duty. But if we have a new registration, and these men neglect to register, no entrance of ours, after the registration has closed, will make voters of them.

In short, the Democrats of this city have something to lose and nothing to gain by having a registration during this canvass.

Again, this year as usual, our City Committee would need a considerable amount of money to enable it to bring out our voters to register. To raise this money would be no easy matter now. Business is dull and likely to continue so, and collections would not be readily made.

That our registration list needs revising we grant, but we think this might be better done next spring than now. On the fourth Thursday of next May a vote as to calling a constitutional convention will be taken, and that question we suspect will arouse much interest. In a certain way by no means improbable event this election will be a very exciting one; it is sure to be lively enough to call the attention of the people to the necessity of registering.

So if the date for the new registration should be put a little ahead of that election, quite sure there would be a good turnout of voters. Then in the fall of 1897 we would have the usual one day's revision of the list, and thus we should be all right for voting at the gubernatorial election of November of next year.

If the general expression of opinion is against having a new registration at this time, we feel sure that the Electoral Board will cheerfully make the change to next spring.

PENALTY OF EXAGGERATION.

The stock market and markets generally continue weak, nervous, and depressed under apprehensions as to the effect of the elections of November 3d. Many of those New Yorkers who have been most industrious in circulating the "50-cent dollar" alarm cry, now which they had not "stuck their collar so deep into the ground," as it were, for on the one hand it has stimulated the activity of certain creditors on behalf of free coinage and on the other has frightened some bank depositors. And the very New Yorkers who did all they could to scare the country are now in a situation which compels them to unite to brace up to the market. In other words, they are now hard at work trying to counteract the mischief they have caused.

It is agreed by those worthies that the day of election, for it is admitted that such a sale would insure the election of Bryan. For the same reason a panic must be avoided if possible.

In short, it is now seen to be to the interest of the gold men to have business proceed as usual during the next three months. But, alas, this is hardly to be hoped for, no matter how industriously the men of millions now work to that end.

The belief that with free coinage our dollar would fall to 50 cents' value has become too widespread to be removed in a few days. And yet among skilled financiers we dare say there are few indeed who have any idea that the depreciation would be anything like that stated in the 50-cent cry.

The Dispatch has always thought that the change would cause a business disturbance, and Senator Daniel himself admits his belief that it would—but we cannot but believe that the universal wreck and ruin predicted would not follow.

For the rest of this campaign all of us, whether gold-bugs, silver-bugs, or straddle-bugs, would better agree to agree upon one thing—to wit, that the country need not be thrown into spasms no matter how the election goes. To this end the New York bankers should work; they are the last men in the world who ought to want to see a panic.

That the great financiers of New York are becoming more and more willing to adopt a toning-down policy there is growing proof. Of course, it cannot be expected that these gentlemen will admit that the election of Bryan will do no harm, but they think they are almost ready to say—at any rate will be before long—that it will not produce results so direful, so widespread, so irreparable, as they once predicted.

For our part, we are willing to join hands with all lovers of the country,

all conservative men who are willing to unite to check the flood of exaggeration which has disgraced this campaign. Such sides have indulged in excesses. We have heard enough of it. Let's try to lessen it, if we cannot stop it entirely.

SILVER DISCUSSIONS.

We learn from the Washington Post of yesterday that there was a report at the headquarters of both congressional committees on Tuesday that a proposition is now under consideration by the political managers of McKinley and Bryan for a general joint debate on the money question. "It was suggested that all the heavy artillery on both sides of the issue should be brought into the field for active service, and an equal division of time arranged for at all the big political meetings." In addition to the two principals, McKinley and Bryan, it was suggested that ex-President Harrison, Senator Sherman, Senator Allison, Speaker Reed, Senator Lodge, Secretary Carlisle, Postmaster-General Wilson, and other prominent sound-money men should meet in joint discussion Senator Vest, Morgan, Teller, Senator Allen, Senator Stewart, of Alabama, J. A. J. Warner, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, of Illinois; Governor Stone, of Missouri, and others.

Senator Faulkner said, the Post continues, that he had heard nothing of such a plan until he arrived in Washington. He added that he did not believe the Republicans would be willing to go into such a debate, for, in his judgment, it would be suicidal for them to do so. He says the fight of the sound-money men will probably be made on a different line of action, "although he admits that a joint debate between some of the men named would be one of the grandest incidents of any political campaign within the past quarter of a century."

As a rule, the silverites gain and the goldites lose by joint discussions. Such was the result of the debates in Georgia between Hoke Smith and Crisp. Such was the result of the discussion at Belvidere Hall, in this city.

The gold reserve is a stumbling block in the way of the goldites' success. The people can't be made to understand why this government should be put to such enormous inconvenience as it is to maintain this reserve for the use of speculators. Nor can they understand how it is that if the millionaire financiers can stop the shipments of gold now for political effect, why they couldn't have stopped it before the last bond issue; an issue that was followed by a great scandal, and which did more to infuse life and aggressiveness into the free silverites than anything that has ever happened.

STREET-CAR DISPUTES.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: On a recent visit to Norfolk I found the following notice posted in bold type in front and rear of each street-car. Why can't our car companies do the same?

"A rule of this company prohibits the smoking or carrying of lighted cigars or cigarettes on this car. Conductors must enforce this rule."

UNCLE PETER.

If we have any such rule here, it is not enforced.

Nor is the rule enforced here which requires passengers to go into the car as long as there is room inside, and not crowd the rear platform. It is no uncommon thing to see a platform so crowded that additional passengers cannot enter the car, while in the car there is plenty of room—standing room at least. In the course of the year the companies lose hundreds of fares by failing to enforce this rule. People standing on the sidewalk and looking at the platform, think that the car is crowded, and will not venture in. They prefer to walk rather than scuffle through such a crowd.

Nor do our conductors make passengers huddle up closely in their seats as is the custom elsewhere. The consequence is that two people often occupy seating space that should be used by three. However, we do not blame the conductors much. These are the customs of our people from which they cannot be easily broken. We trust to time as the corrective.

By the way, the Richmond Railway and Electric Company would do some of its patrons a great service by painting the "loop" car white, yellow, green, or some other color different from that which it is now painted. Up-town people are constantly rushing into it, only to find that it lands them at Seventh street. There is a placard on the car, to be sure, but it isn't half conspicuous enough.

Judge J. H. Broady, of the Lincoln Bar, who was for two terms District Judge of the First Judicial District of Nebraska, and who, at the close of his second term, declined the unanimous nomination of the Democratic party for the Supreme Court of Nebraska, says of William J. Bryan:

His eloquence is distinctly intellectual adorned with the graces of rhetoric impregnated with the earnestness and kind impulses of the passions. It does not arouse oratory, bias, prejudice, anger, or vengeance by playing on the feelings, or tearing a passion to tatters. Its tendency is rather to awaken intellect, argument, and reasoning by comparison and contrast. He may be called a prodigious thinker on his feet. He does not arouse the emotions or affections like Clay. He does not awaken the spirit of ridicule like Corwin. He does not inflame the hatreds, and excite the passions like Douglas. But he impresses his arguments more clearly on the intellect than either of them. His rank at the bar is about the same as the three distinguished orators that I have named.

At the meeting of the New York Democratic State Committee at the Hoffman House Tuesday, many of the committee-men, proxies, and leading Democrats from this State were asked by the Journal this question:

What is the sentiment in your district in regard to the State Convention endorsing the Democratic ticket and platform, and what seems to be the trend of political thought?

Of the twenty-two men asked this question, sixteen were for endorsement, or reported that their districts were, four were undecided, and only two against.

The New York World tells us of an heiress in that city who is worth more than her weight in gold. That's nothing. Down here in Virginia girls that are worth more than their weight in gold can be counted by the thousands, and they are not heiresses, either.

The Springfield Republican remarks that McKinley continues to avoid the word gold with an effort palpable enough to make the face of the whole country break into a grin.

The Republican newspaper artists will discover eventually that there is something besides whiskers against McKinley in this country.

JAMESON AND ASSOCIATES.

The palpable sympathy of the British masses with Dr. Jameson and his associates, who have been on trial in London for robbing the Transvaal, did not save these filibusterers from conviction by a British jury. Furthermore, it is hardly to be doubted that despite this sympathy the British public mind recognizes that even Jameson, who was given the heaviest sentence, got off lightly, considering the grave consequences that might have resulted from the raid. Nevertheless, there is good reason to suspect that these same British masses are very much disappointed that one of the threatened consequences did not ensue, and that is a war between Great Britain and the Boer Republic, ending in the annexation of the Transvaal to the British South African possessions. It appears pretty certain that had the expected uprising of Johannesburg taken place, a position of affairs would have been precipitated in the Transvaal that would have compelled another British invasion of the country by the Queen's authority, and presented a golden opportunity for the realization finally of Cecil Rhodes' dream of a clean British territorial sweep from the Cape of Good Hope to the lake region.

The President is said to be diligently engaged on a paper deprecating the action of the Democratic party at Chicago.

SMITH, GORDON, AND LINDSAY.

All for the Democratic Ticket Nominated at Chicago.

A Washington special to the New York Journal says:

Secretary Hoke Smith, of the Interior Department, has been invited to preside at a Bryan and Sewall meeting, to be held in Augusta, Ga., on August 12th, but he has not yet accepted. It can be stated, however, that the Secretary will attend and preside if he can find time. Mr. Smith will support the regular Democratic ticket in every way possible. He was the financial right in Georgia, and in his speech at Augusta last spring called upon his opponent, ex-Speaker Crisp, to know whether or not he would support the nominee of the Democratic party.

Mr. Crisp replied in the affirmative.

Then the opposing Democratic leaders pledged themselves to vote for the nominee of the party, and there was no slightest doubt but that both will faithfully live up to the promises made in joint debate.

GORDON FOR BRYAN, TOO.

Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, one of the staunch gold-standard advocates of the South, passed through Washington last night. He stated that he was still of the opinion that the financial right in Georgia, and in his speech at Augusta last spring called upon his opponent, ex-Speaker Crisp, to know whether or not he would support the nominee of the Democratic party.

Mr. Crisp replied in the affirmative. Then the opposing Democratic leaders pledged themselves to vote for the nominee of the party, and there was no slightest doubt but that both will faithfully live up to the promises made in joint debate.

GOLD MEN NOT BOLTERS.

In fact, nearly every prominent gold-standard man of the South has avowed his purpose to support the ticket nominated at Chicago. They have not hesitated to avow their allegiance to the organized Democracy, and to assume all the obligations that connection imposes.

Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, an advocate of the gold standard, and a close friend of the administration, is the latest to announce that he will support the Chicago nominations. The Senator passed through Washington this morning on his way home, and stated that he would support the ticket.

He is the only one of the Blue-Grass State, issue a statement, in which he will state his reasons for supporting the silver nominee.

West Virginia for Bryan and Sewall.

(Washington Post-24th.)

Chairman Faulkner, of the Democratic Congressional Committee, returned yesterday afternoon from a five-day sojourn at his home, in West Virginia.

"What is the situation in West Virginia?" he was asked.

"Everything is all right," responded the Senator. "The silver sentiment at present sweeping over my State reminds me of a prairie-fire. It is simply irresistible. It seems to be going straight on to the East, but in spite of its present spread, we must remember that when we are antagonizing the great money-power and corporate interests of the country, we have a right on our hands that will carry us through to the close of the campaign."

"Of my own State I am pretty confident, however, and I am pretty confident, too, that the country is taking on a number of good reasons. Take, for instance, Berkeley county, which has always been a sound-money county before; but now the State, and even the county, candidates must stand flatly on the Chicago platform, or there is no show for them in nomination. Last Saturday week, at a mass-meeting in Roane county, the Democrats polled 1,500 votes, or 100 more than they ever polled at an election in that county. This is a fact that the party is proud of, and it is a fact that is never before, and Walter Pennington, our candidate for Congress from the Fourth District, tells me that he needs no assistance whatever, for his election is assured."

"They have a unique method of conducting their county conventions in West Virginia, which enables one to tell just how popular a candidate is. The county-holders are held on the court-house green, since no halls there would contain the crowds which attend. The chairman and officers of the convention sit on a platform built up against the court-house, and the crowd stands in front. When the candidates for Sheriff, for instance, are put in nomination, the chairman appoints a teller and 'tie-closer,' as they call him, to represent each candidate."

"The tie-closer for Mr. A. takes his stand to one side, and all in favor of A. are invited to line up with him. B's friends line up together in the same way, and so on. Then the teller for each counts the voters, and the candidate with the largest number in line receives the nomination. It is a simple and old-fashioned, but effective, method; for every man must stand up and be counted, and there are no 'repeaters.'"

Elliott G. Stevenson Retained as Chairman of the Michigan Committee.

Detroit, July 28.—The Democratic State Central Committee, this afternoon declined to accept the resignation of its chairman, Elliott G. Stevenson, and called the State nominating convention to be held at Bay City, August 25th. Although Chairman Stevenson, who is the law-partner of Don M. Dickinson, still emphatically deprecates what he terms the outrage of unseating some of the Michigan government delegates to the Chicago convention, he accepts the nomination, and candidates accepted by the national convention, and declares that, being a Democrat, he will do his best to win a vigorous campaign in Michigan for the success of the party's nominees, and its declared policies. It is arranged that the Populists and the new Silver party conventions will be held in Bay City on the same day as the Democratic convention, and it is thought the fusion of the three parties on the same ticket will be the result.

The opposition to retaining Chairman

Stevenson was not especially strenuous in the meeting, although some prominent free-silver men on the outside declared that silver men who voted for Stevenson were misrepresenting their constituents, and went home greatly chagrined at the result. Mr. Stevenson had previously expressed his willingness to resign in favor of W. B. Burdett, of Saginaw, or Fred A. Baker, of Detroit. Both the latter are prominent silver leaders, and Baker was willing to accept. On the question of Stevenson's resignation a motion to refer it to the State convention was discussed, but afterward withdrawn, and the resignation was finally tabled by a vote of 13 to 9. Mr. Stevenson announced the appointment of G. W. Mead as the committee's secretary. State headquarters will at once be established in Detroit.

Does No Good.

(Portsmouth Star.)

We are inclined to think with the Richmond Dispatch that it will do the opponents of free silver no good to exaggerate the depreciative effect of a possible free coinage law upon the value of the dollar. Conceding that the passage of such a law would reduce the purchasing power of a dollar to a large extent, that quality certainly would not be abridged by one half, as is implied by every one who speaks of a 50-cent dollar. The bullion value of a silver dollar is even now more than 50 cents, and we know of none who claim that this bullion value would not be raised in some degree. In the event of a free coinage act, by the increased demand for silver to be used as a coinage metal. Therefore every time mention is made of a 50-cent dollar, a conviction that the free silverite is being unfairly treated is forced upon the mind of the unbiased voter. As in every other question where unfairness figures, sympathy takes the side of the free silver advocate will be the gainer. It is one of those cases where to give a dog a bad name is not by any means equivalent to hanging him.

Cleverly Done.

The Norfolk Pilot, in a notice of the last No. of Lippincott, says:

"Evan Ragland Chesterman has a characteristic streak under the title of 'The Devil's One Good Deed' that is cleverly done, and that has a very pathetic effect. 'The Devil' in this case is a printer's devil, who dies for the man who has been kind to him. Mr. Chesterman is a young Virginian, who has had a thorough education, and is now private secretary to Governor O'Ferrall. He is a son of W. D. Chesterman, Esq., managing editor of the Richmond Dispatch, and inherits his predisposition for the pen."

The Coming Shakespeare.

(Texas Star.)

Mrs. Chaffee: I'm afraid there's something the matter with Johnnie. Mr. Chaffee: What makes you think so? Mrs. Chaffee: He sits in a corner all day and doesn't say anything to anybody. Either he is going to be a great poet, or he is going to have the measles. I can't decide which it is.

Progressive Consolation.

(Duck.)

Smith: Brown has owed me \$30 for the last four years.

Jones: That isn't so bad. If you'll figure it out, you'll see that it's only a dollar a month; and when he owes it to you eight years it will be only 96 cents a month.

Work as Best We Can.

We would have inward peace,

Yet will not look within;

We would have peace of mind,

Yet will not cease from sin;

We want all pleasant ends, but will use no harsh means.

What was the wise man's plan?

Through this sharp, toll-set life,

To work as best he can

And win what's won by strife—

But we an easier way to cheat our pain have found.

Is it so small a thing,

To have enjoyed the sun,

To have loved, to have thought,

To have done?

To have advanced true friends, and beat down baffling foes?

I say: Fear not! Life still

Leaves human effort scope.

But since life teems with ill,

Nurse no extravagant hope;

Because thou must not dream,

Need'st not resign thy fate.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Pure

Blood means sound health. With pure,

rich, healthy blood, the stomach and digestive organs will be vigorous, and there

will be no dyspepsia. Rheumatism and

all the ills unknown, Scrofula and Salt Rheum will disappear. With pure

Blood

Your nerves will be strong, and your

sleep sound, sweet and refreshing.

Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood.

To cure it, it cures so many diseases.

That is why it cures thousands take it

To cure disease, retain good health, prevent sickness and suffering. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the One True Blood Purifier. 50¢ per bottle.

cure Liver ills; easy to

Hood's Pills take easy ills; easy to

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Thousands and thousands of yards of pick-and-span Cotton Dress Stuffs are going out daily, and at somebody's loss, almost invariably. Stuffs cannot be made and printed at the prices we ask:

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WHITE GOODS.

1,000 yards of 19c. White Victoria Lawn to-day 121-2c.

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